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PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND AND NINETY-NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 21 July 1992, at 4.15 p.m.

President:	Mr. JESUS	(Cape Verde)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. NOTERDAEME
	China	Mr. LI Daoyu
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

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The meeting was called to order at 4.45 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECOND SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA (S/24286)

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations. Members of the Council have before them the Second Special Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (S/24286). Members also have before them document S/24320, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations. I should like to draw attention to the following revisions to the draft resolution as contained in its provisional form.

In paragraph 4, second line, the comma after the word "Cambodia" should be deleted.

In paragraph 10, replace the words appearing after "component" with the following words: "mandated to supervise or control the existing administrative structures".

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it, as orally revised in its provisional form. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, I shall call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. MERIMEE (France) (interpretation from French): The nature of the report on Cambodia that the Secretary-General has issued to the Security Council does not lead one to believe that the implementation of the Paris Agreements will proceed smoothly.

Of course my delegation is pleased at the near-total deployment in Cambodia of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). I pay tribute to the Secretary-General, to his Special Representative in Cambodia and to all the members of UNTAC for their diligence. Thanks to them, the United Nations has, in the military sphere, an operational instrument prepared to function as soon as circumstances allow.

On the other hand, one of the Cambodian parties, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, persists in refusing to cooperate with the United Nations. In this regard, the report of the Secretary-General tells us, inter alia, that that Party refuses to canton its forces, that it does not allow UNTAC free and unrestricted access to the areas placed under its control and that it is not prepared to refrain from further violations of the cease-fire. France condemns the attitude of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, which is endangering not only phase II of the cease-fire but also an overall political settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

As the members of the Security Council are aware, that settlement was developed in the framework of a process that allowed all the parties to make their views known. The final compromise, taking the wishes of all into balanced account, took the form of the Paris Agreements. In signing them, all the parties committed themselves to applying them without reservation. No party can arrogate to itself, midway thorugh the implementation of the Agreements, the right to interrupt their implementation. The dialogue between the Supreme National Council (SNC) and UNTAC should make it possible to

(Mr. Mérimée, France)

overcome the difficulties inherent in the complex process of addressing the grievances of one Party or another when those grievances are well-founded. This is the approach that was taken by the Special Representative, as well as by the Ambassadors in Phnom-Penh.

The report of the Secretary-General shows us that all opportunities for dialogue with the Party of Democratic Kampuchea have been pursued. Thus, Mr. Akashi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, frequently met with the leaders of the Party in question. Likewise, UNTAC has taken measures aimed at responding to the concerns of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea. Lastly, at the Ministerial Conference on the Recovery and Reconstruction of Cambodia, held in Tokyo on 22 June 1992, informal proposals were put forward to take into account the concerns expressed by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea. None the less, that Party has not softened on a single point of its position.

(Mr. Mérimée, France)

Our Council cannot tolerate that one of the parties should jeopardize, by its obstructive attitude, the success of the overall operation.

I wish to add that we need to bear in mind that the operation undertaken by the United Nations is unprecedented in terms of the magnitude of the human, material and financial resources the international community is committing to it. These efforts are commensurate with the objective of the settlement: to make it possible for Cambodia to regain civil peace and national unity and to devote fully its energies and talents to building its future.

My delegation fully supports the draft resolution now before the members of the Security Council. This text takes into account the requests of Democratic Kampuchea, without agreeing to certain excessive elements.

Furthermore, the draft resolution clearly expresses the Security Council's condemnation of the obstruction resulting from the attitude of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK). It is therefore a firm and well-balanced text which, I hope, will receive the unanimous approval of the Council.

For the second time in just a few weeks, the Secretary-General has brought before the Council the difficulties UNTAC is facing in implementing the Paris Agreements, owing to the refusal of one of the parties to cooperate.

France expects that the message the Security Council is preparing to convey will be promptly heard, as the success of all our efforts is at stake. If that should prove not the case, we believe that the Council should once again be seized of the issue by the Secretary-General and that it should

(Mr. Mérimée, France)

take the measures necessary to proceed with the implementation of the Paris Agreements.

Mr. LI Daoyu (China) (interpretation from Chinese): Since the signing of the Paris Agreements, the Supreme National Council (SNC), headed by Prince Sihanouk, and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) have made tremendous efforts towards the implementation of the Agreements, and some progress has been achieved. This deserves our appreciation. The peace process in Cambodia has now entered the critical second phase of the cease-fire, which has a direct bearing on whether Cambodia will undergo a smooth transition, hold the general elections on schedule and finally reach a comprehensive political settlement. The Chinese delegation supports the efforts made by the SNC and UNTAC towards implementing the second phase of the cease-fire on schedule. We hope that all parties in Cambodia will, under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, cooperate closely with UNTAC to ensure by their actual deeds the successful completion of the second phase of the cease-fire.

We have noted that, for various reasons, some specific problems and divergent views have arisen in the course of the implementation of the Paris Agreements, particularly in respect to the second phase of the cease-fire. The Chinese delegation is of the view that the peace process in Cambodia is bound to prevail and that no setbacks or difficulties should be allowed to hamper the comprehensive implementation of the Paris Agreements. In the course of implementing these Agreements, differences of opinion are inevitable and should be properly resolved by the SNC and UNTAC through consultations and dialogue so as to dispel misunderstandings and achieve common understanding. Anything that might lead to confrontation, antagonism or a sharpening of contradictions should be avoided. Only by so doing can the momentum of the

(Mr. Li Daoyu, China)

peace process in Cambodia be maintained and the Paris Agreements be implemented comprehensively, with the full participation of all parties in Cambodia.

Like other members of the international community, China sincerely hopes that Cambodia will achieve early peace and national reconciliation so as to embark on the road to national reconstruction and rehabilitation as soon as possible. We do not wish to see renewed fighting and turbulence in Cambodia. The international community has done a great deal of useful work towards the settlement of the Cambodian question; nevertheless, the determining factor for the final resolution of this question lies ultimately in the joint efforts of the four parties in Cambodia.

The Chinese delegation has always held the view that the Paris Agreements are the hard-earned fruit of the protracted and tireless efforts of the Cambodian parties and the international community, and that all signatory parties to the Agreements have the inescapable obligation to carry out their provisions strictly and in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Anything that is favorable to the implementation of the Agreements enjoys our support, while anything to the contrary will not have our endorsement. We hope that all parties in Cambodia can put their national interests first and, under the leadership of the SNC, headed by Prince Sihanouk, cooperate closely with UNTAC in order to contribute to the comprehensive implementation of the Paris Agreements.

Based on the above-mentioned position, China will vote for the draft resolution.

Mr. HOHENFELLNER (Austria): Austria is deeply concerned at the obstacles put in the way of UNTAC in the implementation of the peace plan for Cambodia.

(Mr. Hohenfellner, Austria)

For many years, the international community has not tired in its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in this long-suffering country. Finally, after long and arduous negotiations, the signing of the Paris Agreements by all parties brought about a plan for the settlement of the Cambodia conflict. This plan put an enormous burden on the international community, and this Organization in particular. Neither has failed to shoulder its responsibilities. The United Nations has mounted one of the largest and most expensive operations ever undertaken, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The international community, as recently demonstrated at the Ministerial Conference in Tokyo, has shown its willingness to support fully the Cambodian people in their endeavours for rehabilitation and reconstruction through large-scale technical and financial assistance.

Austria, which as President of the International Conference on Kampuchea had continuously contributed to the international efforts for a peaceful solution, is now again participating in these efforts, both through providing military, police and civilian personnel to UNTAC and through substantial assistance, as pledged, inter alia, at the Tokyo Conference.

In light of this firm commitment by the international community, and in view of the faithful implementation by three of the four Cambodian factions of all obligations undertaken in the Paris Agreements, the persistent failure of one of the parties to the conflict, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK), to comply fully with its obligations, freely undertaken by signing the Paris Agreements, is all the more unacceptable.

The continuous refusal by one party to the conflict to cooperate with UNTAC in the process of cantonment and disarmament is not only putting at risk UNTAC's ability to adhere to the timetable set by this Council, but could

(Mr. Hohenfellner, Austria)

ultimately even jeopardize the peace process as a whole. The Security Council cannot accept such a risk and should therefore act unanimously on the draft resolution before it. Austria strongly endorses such action by the Council, as it endorses any action by the Council to ensure compliance with all its decisions.

UNTAC has taken all possible steps to meet all legitimate concerns of the PDK by strengthening verification mechanisms and giving top priority to the deployment of the civil administration component. It is now up to the PDK to fulfil its obligations without further delay. We call on them to heed this call and to join in the efforts to reach our common goal: a fully sovereign, independent and peaceful Cambodia.

Mr. HATANO (Japan): My delegation wishes to express its appreciation for the Secretary-General's report on Cambodia. As is noted in the report, considerable progress has been made in the deployment of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), and my delegation wishes to pay a tribute to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative, Mr. Akashi, for their efforts in this regard.

Like the previous speakers, Japan is concerned about the current difficult situation in Cambodia, where three of the parties have been cooperating with UNTAC, but the uncooperative and unrealistic attitude of one party has almost brought UNTAC's activities to a standstill and even poses a threat to full and timely implementation of the Agreements.

Japan believes it is now incumbent upon the Security Council to act promptly and take appropriate measures to reverse this situation in Cambodia. In fact, various steps have already been taken by UNTAC to respond flexibly to the concerns of the one party in question, for example, by strengthening the verification mechanism and accelerating deployment of its civilian administration staff. The Party of Democratic Kampuchea should now respond to the concerns of the international community and cooperate with UNTAC by joining phase II.

In concluding, my delegation wishes to emphasize the importance of adhering to the established timetable, which calls for free and fair elections to be held by May 1993, and to this end it is essential that all parties honour their obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Mr. PERKINS (United States of America): My delegation joins today in voting to adopt the draft resolution on Cambodia. This reflects our continued grave concern over failure by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK) to meet its solemn obligations under the Paris Agreements. In his

(Mr. Perkins, United States)

recent report to the Council, the Secretary-General observed that successful implementation of those Agreements depends on the cooperation of all parties. The PDK must permit the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) access to areas under its control and thus enable the United Nations to carry out immediately the civil, military, electoral and human rights responsibilities entrusted to it.

The United States regrets deeply that the PDK has remained obstinate in the face of initiatives undertaken by UNTAC to meet its legitimate concerns. These include better verifying the withdrawal of foreign forces, expedited deployment of UNTAC's civil administration staff, and enhancing the role of the Supreme National Council as the external representative of Cambodia.

The international community's interest in facilitating PDK cooperation with UNTAC has been demonstrated both by issuance, on 12 June, of a statement by this Council's President and by good faith efforts to solicit from PDK officials reaction to a non-paper submitted to the Supreme National Council in Tokyo last month. All other Cambodian parties have accepted the need for full and immediate implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

My Government appreciates and wishes to underscore the continued importance of efforts, particularly by countries in the region, to persuade the PDK to move promptly into phase II. PDK leaders have nothing to gain - and much to lose - by continuing to obstruct the peace process. The international community cannot wait for them indefinitely and should be prepared to implement the Paris Agreements with or without them.

As noted in the draft resolution we adopt today, development assistance for Cambodia will benefit only those parties cooperating with UNTAC. Free and fair elections among parties committed to the entire process will be held on

(Mr. Perkins, United States)

schedule and all necessary steps will be taken to ensure the viability of a new national government.

In conclusion, I should like to say that the United States believes that the UNTAC plan is the best way to secure for the Cambodian people the peace they deserve. So we call once again on all parties to the Paris Agreements, and especially the PDK, immediately and scrupulously to implement the UNTAC plan and abide by the agreement signed in Paris last October.

Sir David HANNAY (United Kingdom): We, too, welcome the Secretary-General's report and strongly support the terms of the draft resolution. For some time it has indeed been clear, as the report brings out, that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea has not extended the cooperation necessary to allow the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to carry out its tasks. It has failed to allow UNTAC access to territory under its control, it has refused to move to phase II of the cease-fire, it has so far failed to produce evidence to support its claims that foreign forces remain in Cambodia, and we are concerned also at the continuing cease-fire violations and the dangers which UNTAC personnel face as a consequence of those.

UNTAC and the international community have made major efforts to meet the concerns of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, in so far as these can be legitimately related to the implementation of the Paris Agreements. UNTAC is now assuming control of administrative agencies, bodies and offices within Cambodia to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to free and fair elections.

We hope that this process can be accelerated - and that is what this draft resolution calls for - and that this process will also persuade the Party of Democratic Kampuchea that it is in their interest, as well as in the

(Sir David Hannay,
United Kingdom)

interest of everyone else, to apply the totality of the Paris Agreements without more ado. So far they have failed to respond to these efforts and the actions that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea have taken now threaten the whole peace process and the chances for the Cambodian people to enjoy peace, stability and self-determination.

That is why my Government urges the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to work fully and unconditionally with UNTAC to allow phase II of the cease-fire to be implemented throughout Cambodia as soon as possible. It is really essential that all parties work together for that common future because without that working together of all four parties, it will not be achieved.

We also call on the international community to ensure the successful implementation of the comprehensive political settlement, and in particular we urge those States which are bordering on Cambodia to fullfil their obligations under article 7 of annex II of the first Paris Agreement - and we are very pleased to see that there is a reference made to the responsibility of neighbouring States in the draft resolution.

The rehabilitation of Cambodia can only be achieved once progress has been made towards the implementation of the comprehensive political settlement. No party which obstructs the peace process can reasonably expect to benefit from the flow of international funds which were pledged at the conference in Tokyo, which was so successfully chaired by the Japanese Government and had such promising and encouraging results.

UNTAC, we believe, must maintain its efforts to ensure that the comprehensive political settlement is implemented and, above all, to ensure that free and fair elections are held as planned, in either April or May of 1993.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): The delegation of the Russian Federation is gravely concerned about the very difficult situation now prevailing in the Cambodian settlement in its second phase of implementation. It shares the anxiety voiced by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report (S/24286) that one of the four Cambodian parties - the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK) - has failed to take the necessary steps to fulfil its obligations to regroup and canton its armed forces. Furthermore, that party, as the Secretary-General has pointed out, has also failed to take a number of other steps that it should have taken in order strictly to comply with the Paris Agreements. As a result, as indicated in the report, the ability of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to abide by the schedule established by the Security Council has been severely jeopardized. The Russian delegation also cannot fail to mention the fact that the Khmer Rouge has committed a number of violations of the ceasefire.

In these circumstances, the Security Council faces the necessity of ensuring that the process of the Cambodian settlement once again be set on the path of strict compliance by all of the parties to the Paris Agreements without exception. The UNTAC operation, being carried out in the interests of the entire Cambodian people, should continue to be implemented strictly within the context of the Paris Agreements without deviation. Any problems and concerns that may arise for any of the parties involved in the course of that operation should also be dealt with strictly in accordance with the established plan and the Paris Agreements by further strengthening cooperation between the Supreme National Council and UNTAC.

(Mr. Vorontsov,
Russian Federation)

The draft resolution before the Council today is indeed a step in that direction. It confirms that there is no alternative to a political settlement and national reconciliation on the basis of the Paris Agreements, and that the Security Council is fully resolved to see this operation through and relentlessly to pursue the task of holding elections in Cambodia no later than May 1993. At the same time, the Security Council believes that none of the Cambodian parties is entitled to block the process of restoring peace and security to Cambodia in accordance with the Paris Agreements. It is particularly important that all Cambodian parties guarantee the complete safety of United Nations personnel.

The Russian delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution before us. We support the Secretary-General's expressed intention to continue to carry out the operation, as outlined in his report, in conjunction with persistent efforts to convince the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean faction to join in the second phase of the ceasefire and to cooperate with UNTAC and the other three parties.

The Russian delegation, for its part, reaffirms the importance of achieving national reconciliation in Cambodia through the full compliance of all parties with the Paris Agreements and in accordance with the schedule established by the Security Council.

Mr. NOTERDAEME (Belgium) (interpretation from French): At the outset, I should like to thank the Secretary-General for his second special report on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and to pay a high tribute to his Special Representative, Mr. Akashi, and to all the UNTAC staff for their tireless efforts to implement the provisions of the Paris Agreements.

(Mr. Noterdaeme, Belgium)

My delegation has noted with growing concern the delays in the implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire, especially as regards the regrouping and cantonment of the armed forces of the four Cambodian parties. It has also noted that these delays are esentially attributable to the refusal of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK) to comply with the Agreements. Belgium deplores this behaviour on the part of the PDK, the main effect of which is that barely 5 per cent of the 200,000 troops scheduled for cantonment could be reestablished in the cantonment areas as of 11 July. Lastly, we note that the PDK has also failed to fulfil other obligations stipulated in the Agreements. I refer to its refusal to grant UNTAC free and unrestricted access to the areas placed under its control and to its violations of the cease-fire.

Belgium unreservedly supports the approach taken by the Secretary-General, which consists of pursuing the process so that the international community can thus clearly demonstrate its determination to help the Cambodian people, in spite of the lack of cooperation on the part of the PDK.

We therefore completely support the draft resolution that the Council will soon be adopting, and we appeal to the PDK to cooperate fully with UNTAC's implementation activities. This is all the more urgent and necessary in that the Paris Agreements remain the only way for Cambodia to leave behind once and for all one of the grimmest chapters in its history. For Belgium, which was among the first to denounce in the United Nations the practices of the recent past in Cambodia, this objective is essential and deserves our complete support.

Mr. ERDOS (Hungary) (interpretation from French): We should like to pay a tribute to the Secretary-General and to his Special Representative, Mr. Akashi, for their activities enabling the recent launch of the second phase of the cease-fire in Cambodia and to finish the almost complete military deployment of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

In the context of the peace process in Cambodia, it is essential that the international community demonstrate that, despite the lack of cooperation on the part of one of the Cambodian parties, it remains resolved to pursue the objectives set down in the Paris Agreements. These Agreements have paved the way to a possible national reconciliation. Nevertheless, if the Khmer people is allowed and dares to seize this opportunity, and if the refugees are to return home and to have confidence in their future, the Cambodians themselves must be absolutely certain that the recent history of their country will not be repeated and that the unspeakable terror that it suffered is once and for all a thing of the past.

It is shocking to see today that those who are placing obstacles in the path of Cambodia's resurrection are the same people who, despite their previous activities, now have the opportunity to be an integral part of the building of a new democratic country. Everything must and will have to be done to free Cambodia from the memory of the nightmare of a quite recent past. The commity of nations should not hesitate to make it clear to each and every protagonist involved that the Cambodia of the future can only be built on the basis of the full implementation of the Paris Agreements. The Secretary-General's report on Cambodia is abundantly clear on this subject, and highlights the refusal of the PDK to fulfil its obligations under the Paris Agreements. We welcome the fact that the draft resolution before us

(Mr. Erdos, Hungary)

reflects expressis verbis the concerns of the international community in that connection.

The Security Council today bears prime responsibility for ensuring that the signatories of the Paris Agreements act in conformity with the obligations they have assumed. The draft resolution before us lets it be known unambiguously that the world Organization will not allow the cause of peace in Cambodia to be subverted.

Mr. GHAREKHAN (India): I should like to convey my delegation's appreciation to the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report on the situation in Cambodia, contained in document S/24286. The report contains a detailed analysis of the endeavours made by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in implementation of the mandate given it by the Security Council in its resolution 745 (1992) and in carrying out the tasks assigned to it for the execution of the various provisions of the Paris Agreements.

The report, equally importantly, brings to the attention of the Council and of the international community the difficulties and impediments faced in the execution of those tasks because of non-cooperation by one party, identified by the Secretary-General in his report, namely the Party of Democratic Kampuchea.

It is useful to recall that the Secretary-General, in his statement to the Council after the adoption of resolution 745 (1992), emphasized that the success of UNTAC and, in turn, the restoration of peace in Cambodia depended on the full cooperation of the Cambodian parties and all other parties concerned. My delegation too had urged all Cambodian parties to extend their fullest cooperation to UNTAC in carrying out its mandate.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cambodia, Mr. Akashi, and the personnel that constitute UNTAC deserve our deep appreciation and fullest support as they endeavour to fulfil their mandate in extremely difficult circumstances. We all know that UNTAC was established as a result of an arduous process of negotiations stretching over a period of more than two years, a process in which my country had the privilege of participating.

(Mr. Gharekhan, India)

The signing of the Paris Agreements was the high point of that process. We believe that the Paris Agreements constitute the only viable mechanism for the restoration of peace in Cambodia.

The Secretary-General, in his report, has listed several steps taken by UNTAC to accommodate the concerns of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea. These are mentioned in the report, and therefore I shall not go into them. It is deeply disturbing that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea has not shown any willingness so far to cooperate and comply with requests made by UNTAC, despite those efforts. Such an attitude can only have an adverse impact on the process of achieving peace and stability in Cambodia.

The Secretary-General has outlined two possible courses of action under the circumstances, and again has very rightly pointed out that the most appropriate option would be to pursue the process, demonstrating the determination of the international community to assist the Cambodian people, despite the lack of cooperation from one party.

It is also quite true that the ability of UNTAC to continue with the process in the absence of full cooperation by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea will be seriously impaired unless action is taken to ensure that cooperation.

It is the belief of my Government that an independent, sovereign and non-aligned Cambodia will make a significant contribution to peace and stability in Indo-China and in the world as a whole. To that end it is necessary that full effect be given to the provisions of the Paris Agreements and to the mandate of UNTAC, and that commitments that have been entered into

(Mr. Gharekhan, India)

by the various parties to the Agreement be fully respected. All four Cambodian parties need to cooperate with UNTAC in the same spirit they displayed at the time of signing the Paris Agreements.

The process of reconciliation in Cambodia, which depends on the active and constructive involvement of all the parties, must continue unimpaired. On the success of the peace process will depend the practical benefits which all the people of Cambodia will derive from the highly successful pledging conference organized in Tokyo by the Government of Japan.

To that end my delegation fully supports the draft resolution contained in document S/24320. It is our conviction that the objectives defined in the Paris Agreements must be achieved within the agreed timetable. We trust that the message conveyed by the draft resolution will be heeded by those concerned.

Mr. ARRIA (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation is very pleased to associate itself with the appreciation expressed for the report of the Secretary-General and, in particular, for the activities of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Akashi. The report reflects, objectively and clearly, the lack of cooperation by one of the parties, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, which represents a serious obstacle to the effort that was undertaken so vigorously after the Paris Agreements.

My delegation hopes that the efforts of some members of the Council will result in the Party of Democratic Kampuchea joining in this decisive stage in the process, which is essential for an authentic process of national reconciliation. In such a process there is no room for sabotage by any of the parties. The people of Cambodia do not deserve the attitude adopted by the party in question.

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

We are confident that the unassailable authority of the Secretary-General will prevail in the minds of the leaders of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea. His appeal for cooperation could not be any clearer. The international community, represented by the Security Council, is in no doubt about that appeal by the Secretary-General, which is reflected in the draft resolution we are about to adopt, a draft resolution that should be heeded with the urgency the process requires.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now make a brief statement in my capacity as representative of Cape Verde.

I should like to thank the Secretary-General for his second report on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and his efforts to implement the Paris Agreements that will finally bring peace and stability to Cambodia. We attach the utmost importance to the necessity of implementing those Agreements on time.

In that context we are very much concerned at the lack of cooperation by one of the parties. We call on all those involved, especially the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, to extend their full cooperation to UNTAC to facilitate the complete fulfilment of its mandate.

Cambodia has endured the hardship of armed conflict for too many years. Lasting peace is now in the offing. The momentum created by the Paris Agreements and the efforts of the international community to help the Cambodians attain their goal should not be lost. There is no alternative to a peaceful solution of the Cambodian situation.

(The President)

The draft resolution before us is a balanced text; we fully support it, and we hope it will help remove the current difficulties that UNTAC has met in implementing its mandate, especially as it relates to phase two of the cease-fire. We shall vote in favour of the draft resolution.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

I shall now put the draft resolution, as orally revised in its provisional form, to the vote.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution, as orally revised in its provisional form, has been adopted unanimously as resolution 766 (1992).

There are no further speakers for this meeting. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.